

Customer No.: 31561  
Application No.: 10/709,849  
Docket NO.: 12920-US-PA

REMARKS

Discussion of Rejections to The Claims Under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoo (US 2004/0227895) in view of Lee (US 2004/0085371).

In response thereto, Applicant hereby otherwise traverses these rejections. As such, Applicant submits that claim 1 is neither taught, disclosed, nor suggested by Yoo, Lee, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowed.

With respect to claim 1, as originally filed, recites in part:

A driving circuit of a liquid crystal display, comprising:

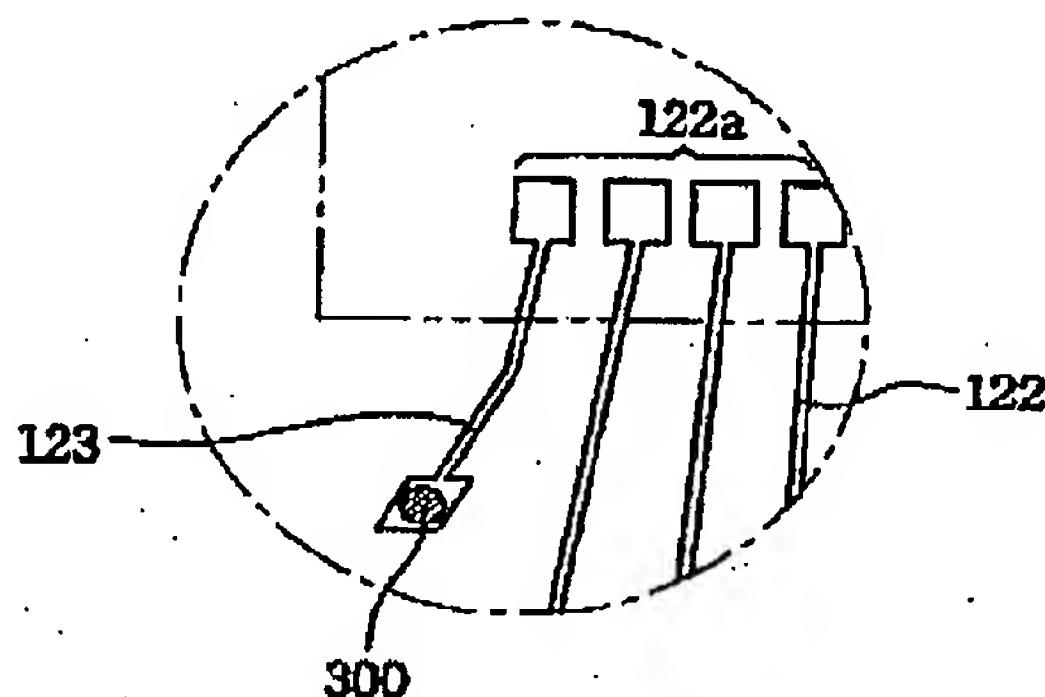
...  
each of the plurality of source drivers further comprising an **adjustable common voltage generating circuit**, each the adjustable common voltage generating circuit compensating, a common voltage output from each the adjustable common voltage generating circuit to make each the common voltage output from each the adjustable common voltage generating circuit the same or to make each the common voltage output to an ITO layer of a panel of the liquid crystal display the same, based on a common voltage adjustable data and a clock signal

... (Emphasis added)

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Applicant submits that neither Yoo, nor Lee has taught, disclosed, or suggested “a source driver comprising an **adjustable common voltage generating circuit**” as required by claim 1, as originally filed.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner cited Yoo’s “power supply member 300” as an evidence to teach the “a common voltage generating circuit”. However, apparently distinct therebetween, Yoo’s item 300 is a voltage-applying member rather than voltage generating circuit. As disclosed in paragraph [0054] and in further reference to Fig. 4 of Yoo recited below, “a common voltage applying line 123 is formed at ... receives the common voltage externally provided through the first peripheral area PA1 of the first substrate”, and the so-called voltage-applying member 300 does not generate any voltage thereby at all.



Further, the Examiner admitted that “Yoo does not teach the common voltage generating circuit to be capable of adjusting the outputted common voltage” (Page 3 of the current Office Action), then the Examiner cited Lee as a second reference to

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modify Yoo. In proposing the combination, the Examiner contended "It would have been obvious to one ... to modify Yoo's common voltage generating circuit to be adjustable ...". However, Applicant submits that since the power supply member 300 that is alleged as a common voltage generating circuit does not generate any common voltage thereby, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify item 300 to be an adjustable matter, whatever Lee has taught.

Furthermore, Applicant submits that the further limitation to the adjustable common voltage generating circuit, i.e., "compensating, a common voltage output from each the adjustable common voltage generating circuit to make each the common voltage output from each the adjustable common voltage generating circuit the same or to make each the common voltage output to an ITO layer of a panel of the liquid crystal display the same, based on a common voltage adjustable data and a clock signal" is not taught, disclosed, or suggested by Yoo, Lee, taken alone or in combination, accordingly.

Therefore, for at least the foregoing reasons, claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-8 are submitted to be novel, unobvious over Yoo, Lee, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowed.

Claims 10-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

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Yoo and Lee as applied to claims 1-8 above, and further in view of Kim (US2004/0113881).

In response thereto, Applicant hereby otherwise traverses these rejections. As such, Applicant submits that claim 10 is neither taught, disclosed, nor suggested by Yoo, Lee, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowed.

With respect to claim 10, as originally filed, recites in part:

A driving circuit of a liquid crystal display, comprising:

each of the plurality of source drivers further comprising a second **adjustable common voltage generating circuit**, each the second adjustable common voltage generating circuit compensating, a common voltage output from each the second adjustable common voltage generating circuit to make each the common voltage output from each the second adjustable common voltage generating circuit the same or to make each the common voltage output to an ITO layer of a panel of the liquid crystal display the same, based on a common voltage adjustable data and a clock signal

Applicant submits that claim 10 recites similar limitation presented in claim 1.

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Therefore for similar reasons in response to the rejections made to claim 1, Applicant submits that neither Yoo, nor Lee has taught, disclosed, or suggested "a source driver comprising a second **adjustable common voltage generating circuit**" as required by claim 10, as originally filed.

Therefore, for at least the foregoing reasons, claim 10 and its dependent claims 11-17 are submitted to be novel, unobvious over Yoo, Lee, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowed.

#### Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 9 and 18 are indicated as containing allowable subject matter but are objected to as being dependent upon rejected base claims.

In response thereto, Applicant submits that claims 1 and 10, on which claims 9 and 18 depend respectively are discussed above as allowable. Therefore, claims 9 and 18 are submitted to be novel and unobvious over the cited prior art references, and thus should also be allowed.

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**CONCLUSION**

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all the pending claims 1-18 of the present application patently define over the prior art and are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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